

The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14. 1736.

N^o. 406.

HEN a political Writer first makes his Appearance in the World, he immediately looks upon himself as a Person of considerable Figure in the Commonwealth, and thinks the Eye of the Publick is turned entirely upon him and his Writings; he takes upon him the Cognizance and Direction of all national Affairs; he exercises the Authority which he has invested himself with, over Offices, Parliaments, Ministers, Magistrates, and all Persons of what Rank or Dignity soever in the State, either Ecclesiastical, Civil or Military; he summons them before his Tribunal, from whence he will allow of no Appeal, and makes them all accountable for their Conduct in their respective Stations, to him; he will not suffer his Decisions to be controld or controld, but his Decrees are all definitive and final; he sets himself up for the Censor of the State, to reform the Manners, and redress the Injustices of the Nation; and confers upon himself, the Style and Title of Guardian and Protector of the Liberties of the People.

For my Part, tho' I have not the Vanity at present, to conceive such high Thoughts of myself, and all these fine Things are generally to be unthought of Patriot Writers only, yet I must ingenuously confess, it administers no small Pleasure to me, to be of a Profession, which is capable of making a man think so well of himself, and to entertain such Ideas of his own Weight and Importance, in sight of all the Disadvantages that proceed from the Want of Birth, Character, Education and Genius; which, without one single Gift or Endowment in Nature or Fortune, can raise a Man, in his own Estimation, to the first Rank in Life, and render him utterly insensible at the same Time, that he is dwelling all the while in the lowest.

But there is one Error runs thro' the whole Race of political Writers, which methinks the Notion they have of their own Dignity, should teach them to correct; and that is, the sovereign Contempt with which they treat one another, not only when they are of different Sides, in their political Warfare, but when they are engaged on the same Side, if they happen to differ, tho' 'tis in a Circumstance so trifling and inconsiderable; thus the *Craftsman* and *Fog*, who have always gone Hand in Hand together, and acted in perfect Concert with one another, thro' the whole Course of the Opposition, no sooner came to disagree in the Relation of one single Matter of Fact; but the latter charged the former, with writing such Stuff, as required the Art of a Decypherer to turn into common Sense; represented him as a Sot and a Slanderer, that attempted to blacken him with his *Invectives*; and what is worse, and more mortifying than all the rest, to a Man of his consummate Abilities, call'd him in express Terms, and in the most contemptuous Manner imaginable, a *little Writer*; when, no doubt, he imagined himself to be in the estimation of all Mankind, one of the greatest Writers, that this Age or Nation has to boast of; that Appellation, possibly might be given him in respect to his Person, and not to his Parts.

This Sort of Language to a ministerial Writer, could have been looked on only as so many Flowers of Speech, with which Mr. *Fog* usually embellished his Papers, and would have passed off in a Dearth of Wit or Argument; but to tell his Honour, the *Craftsman*, that he writes such Stuff, that it cannot be turned into common Sense, to charge him with Invective and Slander, and to call him *little Writer*, could never be intended as a little harmless Wit and Raillery, but must be the Effects of his real Sentiments, and proceed from a malevolent Design, to bring into contempt one of the most extraordinary Personages of the present Age; one who has not only had a University Education, and as Mr. *Fog* says, understood Greek and Latin, but boasts of having most of the Princes of Europe for his courteous Readers; for out the Abundance of the Heart the Mouth speaketh.

BUT how contemptuously soever the great Mr. *Fog* is pleased to speak of the illustrious Mr. *D'Anvers*, I shall still retain the same profound Respect and Veneration, that I always had for so distinguished and unbyass'd a Patriot; a Patriot of such untainted Integrity and inflexible Virtue, that he alone, boldly and generously, undertakes to support the glorious Cause that he has been so long engaged in, after it has been unworthily deserted by his greatest Patrons, and even when he can propose no manner of Advantage to himself from persevering in it, but the Profits which arise from the Sale of his Paper; and even those are so inconsiderable too at present, that it is impossible to suppose such an Inducement can be the Cause of so much Fire and Zeal, or that so low and mean a Consideration, can have any room in the Thoughts of so enlarged and elevated a Spirit; for if sordid Lucre was this great Man's Motive, a Person of his rare Talents, and fine Accomplishments, could turn his Head to a thousand Things, by which he might pick up a much more comfortable Subsistence, than by writing of *Craftsmen*, considering the low Ebb that Politicks and Patriotism are in at present; he might translate French Novels, or compose *Prize Epigrams*, for the monthly *Magazine*; he does not want Ingenuity, and could not want Encouragement; for who would not be curious to see a Novel or an Epigram, with his celebrated Name prefixed before it? As for Instance, the *Amours of the Duke de Brux*, with *Mademoiselle C*****, interpersed with great Variety of uncommon and surprizing Incidents; a true Story; done from the French, by the Author of the *Craftsman*; an Epigram on the Lady *Fanny G--'s Monkey*; by the Author of the *Craftsman*; a Satyr against Drunkenness, occasioned by a certain Patriot's falling so fast asleep in the midst of a great Debate in the H-- of C--, that he could not be wakened when the Question was put, to go on with the Minority; by the Author of the *Craftsman*; and the like ingenious Fancies, and Exercitations of his Wit, which would gain him both Profit and Applause.

BUT how ungrateful soever his Country may prove to him, he is resolved to do his Duty to his Country, and continue his Endeavours to serve the Publick, tho' the Publick should be so blind to their own Good, and so ungenerous to him, as never to reward him for his Services: He has Sentiments too noble and refined to write out of any mercenary Views, tho' he has no other visible Means of living but by his Pen, and a Soul too great to prefer a silk Waistcoat or a laced Hat, to the publick Good and the Interest of *Britain*; tho' he is not so much a Stoick, as to despise those adventitious Goods of Fortune, provided they could be obtained upon honourable Terms; but he has so generous and benevolent a Mind, that if he could but retrieve the Credit of the Nation, he would not value a Rush, to how low an Ebb soever he reduced his own; and would be very well contented if his own Purse was empty, provided the publick Coffers were full.

I must admit however, that the Enemies of this Great, or as Mr. *Fog* calls him, this *little Writer*, may have some Colour from a Passage in his late Paper upon *Kings*, to doubt whether he is altogether so disinterested and unbyassed a Patriot, as I have represented him to be; and whether he has not discovered a Disposition in that Paper, to list himself for Hire into foreign Service, since he has lost all Prospect of getting Employment at Home; nay, if he has not actually made a Tender of his Pen to *Kouli-Kan* and King *Theodore*; and to say the Truth, I wish with all my Heart, it was as much in my Power, as it is in my Inclination, to clear his Character from this Reproach; but tho' I have as great a Respect for his Person, and as profound a Veneration for his Abilities as any Man alive, yet I am obliged, in regard to Truth and Justice, to acknowledge that there is some ground for such an Impputation. *Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas.*

To speak my Sentiments freely then, I cannot but look upon that Paper to be in the Nature of a threatening Letter, to bring all the Princes in Christendom, as he says *Aretine* did, under Contribution to him, or else to expose their Characters in the *Craftsman*; this is no new Project, but has oftentimes been practised upon Ministers of State, and other great Persons before; tho' this is the only Author, except *Aretine*,

that ever attempted it upon Kings: The ingenious Mr. *C*— has been particularly famous for endeavouring to raise Contributions of this Kind, from whom there is some Reason to believe, Mr. *D'Anvers* took the Hint. If his Design should succeed, he cannot therefore be ungrateful to his old Master, but let him have some Share in his good Fortune, in a grateful Remembrance of past Favours; and I hope he will bestow upon that worthy Person the Office of his Master of the Ceremonies, and to receive and take care of the Presents that shall be made him, when the Ministers of the several Princes shall make Application to him in the Names of their respective Masters for a Place at his Board, where I think, according to the Rules he has laid down, that *Theodor*, the first King of *Corsica*, ought to have the Precedency of them all; he being the only Monarch in Europe who raised himself to the Throne, which is certainly more Merit than to be born to one; and as an Acknowledgment for such a peculiar Mark of Distinction, that illustrious and potent Monarch can do no less, out of his Royal Bounty and Goodness, than confer upon Mr. *D'Anvers* the Honour of Knighthood.

In last Thursday's *Gazetteer*, p. 1. c. 1. l. 14. for could r. would l. 36. for long r. longer.

LO N D O N.

Yesterday arrived the Mail due from Holland.

Letters from Constantinople by the Way of Vienna say, that the Persian Ambassador, after several Conferences with the Caimacan, in which the Treaty was very far advanced, has already had his Audience of Leave; and that the Porte having accepted of the Emperor's Mediation between the Czarina and the Sultan, M. de Thalman was very soon to have his publick Audience of his Highness, in Quality of his Imperial Majesty's Ambassador.

Those from Petersburgh, by the Way of Berlin, mention a Report, that by the Approbation of the Porte, the Ambassadors of the Mediators had already granted the Fortress of Asoph to the Czarina, with a considerable Part of Crim Tartary; but that her Imperial Majesty had rejected it, and demands above 20 Millions of Rubles, besides the Charges of the War.

Letters from Dantzick, by the Way of Hamburg say, they have Advice from Choczim, that there's so great a Desertion in the Turks Army, that the 45,000 Janizaries and Spahis, which the Grand Vizier carried from Constantinople, are reduced to 30,000 Men; that notwithstanding the Succours which have been sent him since, the Grand Vizier is in no Condition to march against the Muscovites, and that the Grand Vizier does not think it for the Interest of the Grand Signior, to engage in any Battle with the Russian Army.

And those directly from Dantzick say, they have Advice from Choczim, and the Parts adjacent, that the Bashaw of that Country has given publick Notice, that a Suspension of Arms between the Porte and Russia was as good as concluded, because neither the Grand Vizier nor the Russian General made any Motion towards one another; and that upon this Occasion the Bashaw, by express Order from the Grand Signior, sent Notice to the Hofsadars of Wallachia and Moldavia, as also to all his Sangjacks or Officers, to hinder their Subjects from flying out of the Country.

They have a Report likewise at Warsaw, that the Grand Vizier has accepted the Truce, and that 'tis fixed for the Term of three Months.

Letters from Vienna say, that notwithstanding the Emperor's Troops have form'd no less than five Camps in Hungary, it had been resolved in a Grand Council to put off the Execution of the Enterprize against Bosnia, because the Season is too far advanc'd, and also because there's still Hopes that a Peace will be concluded this Winter between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. And 'tis given out at Vienna, that the Turkish Ministers had signified to the Baron de Dahlman, the Emperor's Resident at Constantinople, that the Grand Signior having resolved to maintain the last Truce concluded with the Emperor in 1718, inviolably, he hoped that as the said Truce was to continue for a longer Term of Six Years, the Emperor



peror would also strictly observe it on his Part; but that if, contrary to all Expectation, his Imperial Majesty should break it, his Highness must take proper Measures, tho' against his Will, to oppose any Enterprises of the Imperial Court, &c.

The same Letters say, that at the Request of the Elector of Bavaria, the Emperor has recommended his Brother Prince Theodore (Bishop of Ratibus and Freysingen) to the Chapter of Eichstadt, that they may chuse him their Bishop.

It appears by an Express arrived at the Imperial Court from that of France, that they are not pleased with the Act sent from Vienna for the Cession and Renunciation of the Dutchy of Lorain, tho' the County of Falckenstein is included in it, and demands that a greater Extent of Country may be yielded upon the Confines of Luxemburg and Limburg, till when the said Court refuses to evacuate Philipsburg, and the other Places that are to be restored to the Empire by virtue of the Preliminaries of the Peace.

The Ministers of the Protestant Powers at Vienna, have received the Emperor's Answer to the Memorials they delivered to him for revoking the Clause of the IVth Article of the Treaty of Rywick, which Answer imports in Substance, 'That his Imperial Majesty is disposed to consent to the Revocation of the said Clause, in Concert with the States of the Empire, on Condition nevertheless, that the King of France likewise gives his Consent to it by a solemn Declaration.' — 'Tis affirm'd, that the Emperor's Ministers have also communicated his Imperial Majesty's Sentiments on that Affair to M. du Theil the French Minister.

The Dyst of the Empire has resolv'd, to confer the vacant Office of Velt Marshal General of the Empire, upon the Landgrave of Furstenberg; and 'tis not doubted, that the States of the Empire, will consent to the Revocation of the Clause of the 4th Article of the Treaty of Rywick, considering that the King of France consented to it by the 21st Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, and that the Emperor did the same by an Act which his first Commissary delivered to the Dyst of the Empire in 1734.

They write from Franckfort, that the King of Prussia has caused it to be declared at several Courts, 'That no Umbrage ought to be taken at the Steps which he takes for the Maintenance of his Rights to the Succession of the Dutchies of Juliers and Berg; that he is very far from desiring to support them by Acts of Violence; but that the Justice of his Pretensions, gives him Hopes, that the Powers concerned in that Affair, will take no Resolutions, nor any Measures, that may prejudice his Interests, &c.'

Prince William, 2d Son to the King of Prussia, is fallen ill of the small Pox at Wusterhausen, but as they are of the best Sort, he is not thought in any Danger.

They write from the Gohde, that his Britannick Majesty proposed to set out on Friday last for Zell, and to set out next Day for Hanover.

Yesterday se'nnight, his most Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, with several Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction, were very splendidly entertain'd at Dinner by the Marquis de St. Gilles, the Spanish Ambassador at the Hague.

The Preamble to the French King's Letters Patent for erecting the Barony of Perignan, and the Marquisate of Rocozel, &c. into a Dutchy and Peerage of France, for the Duke de Fleury, Nephew to the Cardinal Minister, takes Notice, 'That the King's Confidence in the Cardinal de Fleury, the superior Talents of that Minister, and the Esteem which the chief Sovereigns of Europe have for him, have determined his Majesty, notwithstanding the Cardinals extraordinary Self-Denial and Modesty, to give his Family a lasting Title of Honour and Distinction; and this he does with the more Willingness, because he is inform'd, that the Family of Perignan-Fleury, is descended from an ancient Nobility, related to several considerable Families of the Kingdom, &c.'

Some Advices from Corfica, by Way of Leghorn say, that Baron Neuhoff's Nephew who lately landed there, brought with him 4 Cannon and 2 Mortars, with a great Quantity of Ammunition, besides Money, which gave great Joy and Encouragement to the Malecontents.

An English Man of War arrived at Leghorn from Lisbon on the 17th ult. with a new Consul on board, and a great Cargo of Effects for the Account of the Merchants. The Pope having publish'd an Edict which Orders, that all the Levant Goods which shall be imported hereafter into the Ecclesiastical State by the Way of Leghorn, shall pay 12 per Cent. the Merchants of that City are so much alarm'd at it, that 'tis not doubted, but their Government will cause strong Representations to be made against it to the Court of Rome.

'Tis still uncertain when the Spaniards will evacuate Tuscany: And according to Advices from Milan, new Difficulties are started, on Account of some Conditions stipulated by the Imperial Court, with Regard to the Nature of that Fief for the Future, viz. whether it ought to be Masculine, and always pass in a direct Line in the Family of Lorain; and in what Order the Descendants of the Duke, whether Male or Female, shall succeed him in the Possession of the Grand Dutehy.

They write from Dublin, that last Monday se'nnight, the Right Hon. James Somerville, Esq; the Lord Mayor, gave an elegant Entertainment at the Mayoralty House, to the Aldermen, Sheriffs and Commons of that City.

The same Day came on there, the Election of Master and Wardens for the Guild, when Anthony Lenan, Merchant, was chose Master, and George Ribton, and John Hornby, Merchants, Wardens for the Year ensuing.

The same Day also died James Russel, Esq; a Gentleman of great Learning and Virtue, at his Lodgings on Ormond's Key. He was Brother to the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon of Cork.

Some People have been detected at Dublin, endeavouring to pass Counterfeit Shillings, made of Pewter and other base Metal.

Upon Michaelmas Day last Thomas Keating, Esq; was sworn Sovereign of Athy, in Ireland, to the universal Joy of that Town; and Thomas Burgh, Esq; was chose Sovereign of Naas.

They write from Elgin, in the Shire of Murray, that on the 25th past, the House of Sir Harry Innes, Bart. which had not been long repair'd, at a vast Expence of the Damages it had lately received by Thunder and Lightning, was set on Fire by the Neglect of a Servant, and burn'd down so suddenly, that Sir Harry, with several Persons of Distinction that happened to be there, narrowly escaped with their Lives; but all the Furniture which was very valuable, together with most of the Writings of that ancient Family was consum'd.

Monday last being his Majesty's Coronation, it was usher'd in with ringing of Bells, &c. when a very Grand Entertainment was provided at Mrs. Lovelace's Great Room for the Quality and Gentry, where they concluded the Evening with a Ball: Every thing was managed with the greatest Elegancy and Politeness, and to the entire Satisfaction of the Company.

Yesterday the Sessions began at the Old Baily, when 24 Prisoners were tried, Three whereof were capitally Convict'd, viz.

William Rine, for robbing Mr. Charles Serjeant on the Highway.

Mary Campion, for privately stealing Goods out of the House of Mr. Green. And

Samuel Morgan, for assaulting and robbing Elizabeth Palwash on the Highway, and using her in a most barbarous Manner.

Twelve were cast for Transportation, and Nine Acquitted.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 148 3-4ths. India nothing done. South Sea 100 1-4th. Old Annuity 114. New ditto, 111 1-4th. Three per Cent. 105 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan 118. Royal-Assurance 112 1-half. London-Assurance 15. York Buildings 2. African 16. India Bonds 61. 9s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto, 61. 9s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 41. 10s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 11. 2s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 1-half to 5 1-half Prem. English Copper 21. 8s. Welch ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 3-4ths per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto, 2 5-8ths. per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 117.

THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament for Building a Bridge across the River Thames, from the New Palace Yard in the City of Westminster, to the opposite Shore in the County of Surry, having appointed the Payments to be made into the Bank of England by the Contributors to the said Lottery, and given Notice thereof in the London Gazette, pursuant to the Directions of the said Act: And it having since been represented to the said Managers and Directors, that it will be more convenient to have the Times of Payment enlarged, the said Managers and Directors do therefore give Notice, that they have enlarged the Times of Payment in Manner following; that is to say, twenty Shillings on each Ticket to be paid at the Time of Subscribing, for which Purpose, Books are now open at the Bank, and will be continued so to the 1st Day of December next; forty Shillings more to be paid on each Ticket on or before the 3d Day of January following, and the remaining forty Shillings on or before the 29th Day of January next.

This Day is Published,

(Enlarg'd with an Appendix, containing a New Theory of the Deluge)

The FIFTH EDITION,

M. R. WHISTON'S New Theory of the Earth, from its Original to the Consummation of all Things. Wherein the Creation of the World in Six Days, the universal Deluge, and the general Conflagration, as it is down in the Holy Scriptures, are shewn to be perfectly agreeable to Reason and Philosophy.

Printed for John Whiston, near Water-Lane, Fleet-street.

N. B. The Appendix may be had separate, to complete former Editions. Price 6d.

Where may be had, written by the same Author, Plain Accounts of the Lord's Supper. Pr. 1s. 6d.

An Enquiry into the Evidence of Archbishop Caesar's Recantation to Popery; with Reasons to prove it a forged Price 6d.

Six Dissertations on Josephus, the Eclipse at Christ's Birth, the Sacred Chronology, with Remarks on Sir Isaac Newton on Daniel, and the Revelations, &c. Price 4s.

The Sibylline Oracles in Greek and English, with a Vindication of them. Pr. 2 s.

This Day is Published,

(Price Six-pence)

A New Scheme for reducing the Law relating to the Poor into one Act of Parliament, for the better providing the Impotent Poor with Needfuls, the Industrious with Work, and for the Correction of the Poor.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

Of whom may be had just Publish'd. Price 6d.

JEWISH SUPERSTITION inconsistent with CHRISTIAN LIBERTY: being a Dissertation on the Apostolick Council of Jerusalem, Acts xv. In which Mr. Benton's Argument, in his 2d Vol. of the first Plancation of Christianity, &c. is examined and refuted where he attempts to prove, Chap. Sect. 1—6. That the Jerusalem Council did not intend to impose the Laws of Proselytism upon the Heathen Converts to Christianity. With other occasional Notes and Observations which will set this Matter in a clearer Light.

By a COUNTRY LAYMAN.

Now also is the Axe laid to the Root of the Tree; all that bringeth not forth good Fruit, shall be hewn down and cast into the Fire. Matth. iii. 10.

The most Fam'd and long Experienced Chymical for ASTHMA's and CONSUMPTION.

That has been Sold so many Years, and with such success and Benefit to the Publick, by Mr. Parry and his Predecessors, in Boar's-Head-Court, Fleet-street; but, since Mr. Parry's Decesse, are now only by Mr. Read for 31. 6d. a Vial, at his House in White-Fryars. N. B. You turn in just by the Tavern in Fleet-street, and it's the great Corner in White-Fryars; JAMES READ, is great laide over the Door.

They are a most incomparable and never-failing Remedy for the immediate Relief and perfect Cure of the confirmed ASTHMA of the longest standing:

And all Sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, even when advanced, as not to be cured by any other Medicines in the World.

FOR their Virtues vastly exceed all Thing that ever was published, or even known in the whole World, in the Cure of the worst Asthma's and Coughs of all Sorts, Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, &c.

They instantly relieve the Patient in the most instant Fit of an Asthma, and make a perfect Cure in a very short Time; for they gently open the Breast, and immediately give Liberty of Breathing, without danger of taking Cold; admirably allay the Tickling, which provokes frequent Coughing, and take off the uneasy Sensation of asthmatic Breaths, cleanse the small Glands, relax the Fibre, and enlarge the Capacities of the Vessels; thus they quickly Cure the most obstinate Asthma of the longest standing.

They speedily and to Admiration cure all Sorts of Coughs, Ulcers of the Lungs, &c. removing all Obstruction in the Breast, and Lungs, Hoarseness, Wheezing, Soreness of Breath, and all the usual Symptoms which attend the Beginnings of a Consumption; and, if taken in time, will likely prevent one when feared. They are also exceeding active and strengthening to Persons of weakly Constitution, and have no other sensible Operation than as mentioned above.

And by Parity of Reasoning this most excellent Medicine (and well known to be the most sovereign Remedy in the World for those troublesome spending Coughs, which many are severally troubled with Night and Morning, & also for the Cough, and Hooping-Cough in Children, having cure in a few Days; and are so pleasant, and so few Drops to a Dose, that Children take them with Pleasure, and without any Dislike.

In short, these unparalleled Chymical Drops are the infallible Remedy that ever was known (therfore they shew the faint Efforts of any Counterfeitors or Imitators) for all Ailments above-mentioned, and allowed to be so by the most judicious amongst the Learned in Physick; and confirm'd by the largest Experience in private Practice, are therefore to be recommended for Publick Common Good.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.